













# THE HICKMAN COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1873.

BRANDY'S CHILL CURE. On the liver and bowels. BRANDY'S CHILL CURE. On the liver and bowels. BRANDY'S CHILL CURE. On the liver and bowels.

It is feared the recent thaw and spell warm weather has injured the wheat this season.

Comic Valentines have been attracting juvenile crowds to show windows several days past.

The small pox has entirely disappeared from the neighborhood, opposite Hickman, in Missouri. So we understand.

This City Council has ordered the special election for judge of the city court, Tuesday, the 11th inst. A very lively race is in progress. T. O. Boulden and R. E. Millet are the contestants.

The Traction Gazette is urging the people of that town to vote a railroad, by comparison, does Hickman a great injustice, as to population, etc. Some people however strongly fortified with legitimate arguments have a brain to use them.

The Marietta grass seed on the 25th inst., has been resolved into a lease, and the land is to be sold, and the proceeds to be used for the purpose of buying a fire engine, and donating the same to the city.

\$40,000.—The City Council have had prepared an amendment to our city charter, which is now before the Legislature, authorizing a subscription of \$40,000 to the Mississippi Levee and Railroad Company. The subscription is to be voted upon by the people.

50,000 Feet Walnut Lumber WANTED. For the highest market price in cash will be paid. G. OSWALD & CO.

THE GERMAN BAL MASQUE. Monday night, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, was well attended. Margraff's string band furnished the music—which has no imperfections, and which has grown absolutely essential to every festival of grace in this community. The characters and costumes chosen by the managers were in excellent taste, and all presented a pleasing appearance. We should like to participate, but space forbids. At this ball there was something more than the motley which commonly distinguishes masquerades, and which well serve to amuse, for in representation there was the classic, historic, mythological, and dramatic characters. Long may our society be enriched by such occasions.

FOR SIXTY DAYS. For sixty days, from January 1st, the New York store prices selling all kind of winter goods, including gentlemen's clothing and ladies' dress goods, at cost. This stock is enormous and consists of the very best goods. Be sure to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WE were obliged to our friends throughout the country if they will correspond with us every week, giving us the occurrences in their respective neighborhoods. It will be but little labor to them and will make our paper more interesting.

NOTICES have lately been stuck up along the line of the Mississippi Central extension, to the effect that no more work will be permitted on the road until the debt for past work are paid.

OUR thanks are due and hereby tendered to the New York World, for that invaluable handbook of ready reference, the World Almanac for 1873.

A MAN by the name of Foley, the keeper of a hotel, was killed one day the present week, in Columbus, by an Irishman, whose name we did not learn.

JUDGE BOON will deliver a special lecture to the members of the I. O. O. F. at the Lodge on next Tuesday night. All members in good standing from other lodges are invited to be present. If the weather will admit, he will deliver a public address some night next week, at the Methodist Church. Timely notices will be given.

FOR THE HICKMAN COURIER.

FIRE LOSS. Mr. ENTON. I desire to state that our loss by the burning of our warehouse in Hickman, Ky., on corn and country produce, which was covered by a policy of insurance, No. 131, issued by Judge Samuel Landrum, in the Underwriters Agency of New York, for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, has been promptly and satisfactorily adjusted and paid.

J. H. PLATT & BRO.

DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.—The Cleroquent Transcript reports the death of Mr. Vial Hinton, aged 105 years, died on the 17th inst. He had been entirely deaf for seventy years, and had communication with others by the means of writing on a slate. He was born in Maryland, on the 11th day of November, 1767, and came to Kentucky in 1783, and settled in the neighborhood where he died. For the last two years, he has lived at the house of his son, only about two miles from the place he settled in 1783. He was a devout catholic, and for a number of years had devoted much of his time to prayer. He left twenty three children and grand children. Although he could not hear, he never lost the use of speech, though of late years his articulation was much impaired by age.

A MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE.—This is essentially true of *Democrat's Monthly*, which combines literary attraction of a very high order, with the most complete array of reliable fashions of any periodical in the country. It is a "model," also, of artistic beauty in its illustrations and typography, as anyone can see by reference to the beautiful February number, which we find on our table. This popular magazine, together with the beautiful and artistic oil chromo, representing in value \$13, and all for \$3, is among the marvels of literary enterprises.

BONDUANT & DREWRY, and also, Platt & Bro., are occupying Railroad warehouse temporarily.

# SOMETHING WRONG AND SENSIBLE.

There are people in every community, good, honest, worthy farmers, who entertain a constitutional prejudice against towns and town people. They somehow bring themselves to the belief that there is a rivalry or conflict between the towns and the country—that the town man is a lucky, scheming plotter against their interest, and whose whole life is devoted to the study of how to absorb the farmer's resources to the last interest both of the town and the country. The two communities are necessarily somewhat different in manners and customs, the result solely of different pursuits, and their material interests are mutually reciprocal in every point of view. The farmer grows to wealth and ease, and to various advantages in life, precisely in proportion as the town or towns in his vicinity prosper and increase in population. Who ever heard of poor farmers or country people in the vicinity of a rich town or city. Towns are consumers of the farmers products, and of course the larger their population the larger the consumption, and therefore the better the town market. If Hickman had a population large enough to consume all the produce raised by our farmers for fifty miles around, the farmer's corn, etc., in that he would save in transportation, commission, etc. The relative interests between the town and country applies in everything from peanuts to cotton bales. In truth and in fact, the farmer is as much interested in a general sense, in the success or failure of towns, as the actual town resident. For instance, the erection of a cotton factory at Hickman, employing five hundred operatives, would add just that many more buyers for the farm products. Let the farmer study every aspect of the case and every intelligent one will concede these facts. There can be no more profit without towns—markets—than the towns can prosper without good farmers. If the town of Hickman should be suddenly razed to the ground, with no possibility of the resumption of business, the depreciation of lands in the radius of her trade would be seriously felt. It is true of any town handling a like quantity of produce. Instead of farmers cultivating prejudice against towns, their cry should be more towns and larger ones.

# Corn Shellers.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHELLERS and Straw Cutters. Also, a lot of machinery will sell at cost to close out. JAMES & W. S. WILHELM.

# MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

On Tuesday evening week, application was made to the clerk of the county court by a countryman, armed with a certificate from the father of the young lady, who was to be the bride on the occasion, for license to solemnize the rites of matrimony between J. D. Jones and Miss Mary J. Jones, daughter of Mr. Dick Jones, of this county. The clerk informed the applicant that he could not issue license to a proxy, and besides the certificate was insufficient, not having two attesting witnesses as the law requires. The friend or proxy, returned to his principal and informed him of the failure in obtaining the license, and that he would have to go in person. The prospective bridegroom had the certificate properly attested, and with the view of having the marriage concluded with all possible dispatch, fetched along with him his affianced, and reached the clerk's house at 10 o'clock, at night—that terrible old Tuesday night. The clerk was argued, and a second application was made for license, and the officer flung the certificate in proper form, proceeded to issue the license—and all went smoothly until the question was put to the young candidate for matrimony, whether he was twenty years of age. He innocently responded he was but eighteen. Here was a state of difficulty and one which could not be obviated at least at that time. The clerk threw down his pen, and up his book, and informed the youth that license could not be granted him without a certificate from his father consenting thereto. It was a sad disappointment to the young couple, and they had sympathy of the clerk, and those who accompanied them. To be defeated in their purpose, after riding four miles on such a night was terrible, indeed, awful—and with sorrowing hearts they left. On Wednesday morning—though far away—our young friend determined on visiting the paternal relative, and obtain his consent to the marriage. Though forty miles away, and the thermometer below zero—he bid good bye to his lady fair, and sped on wings of love, or the outside of his horse, to the mansion of his father, and there he received out only the desired consent but the old man's blessings. On the return, never was forty miles made in better time. Once more at the clerk's office, she is—no more than sweet sixteen—the license was forthcoming, and a priest, or parson, or judge, being at hand, the ceremony was performed at once and on the spot. Their troubles over, and married—seemingly as happy as it is possible for mortals to be, they mounted their horses and went their way homeward.

# Furs! Furs!!!

Never did we know of more determined courage to conquer ill-luck, or fate, or rigid law, than that exhibited by this youthful pair. Defeat or failure are terms unknown to them. They have our congratulations, and our best wishes for a long life of prosperity and happiness.

# THE BROWNISH-BLUE.

Mr. Brownish-Blue says: "We were by private letter from F. M. Sanger, of Fulton, that the fires in the bluff at Fort Pillow, continue burning. The bluffs have been on fire for the last twenty-four weeks, supposed to be a bed of lignite that is being consumed. There is thought to be a vein of coal in the immediate vicinity, and there is some talk of sinking a shaft to test the matter."

# Grand Carnival Procession.

Mardi Gras Celebration.

HICKMAN, KY., FEB. 25, 1873.

# PROGRAMME.

The managers will assemble at Heintz's Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. Commencement of march, 3 o'clock P. M.

# ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. Brass Band
2. Prince Carnival and Adjutant
3. Courtiers
4. Bismarck, Minister
5. Military
6. Grand Manager
7. Great Ice Boat of Alaska
8. Citizens on foot
9. Citizens on horseback

# ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession will start from the above place of meeting, and march through Jackson and Clinton Streets, and over the hill, to West Hickman, and back to the city. The citizens, marching at 3 o'clock, will parade Ball-Tickets \$1.50.

All from far and near are respectfully and kindly invited to participate in the procession and ball. Doors open 7 o'clock P. M.

# TEUTONIA SINGING SOCIETY.

The small pox scare has subsided in Paducah.

Mr. WEL will probably be the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the city.

BILLS have been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature to exempt undertakers and prescription clerks from serving on juries.

HON. S. J. BAYARD, of New Jersey, who headed the straight-out Democratic movement last year, has joined the Republicans.

It is proposed to send a peaceable delegation to treat with the Modocs. General Gillem proposes to treat them with powder and lead.

The jury in the case of Ross Tweed could not agree, and were discharged. It is understood that nine were for acquittal, and only three for conviction.

A proposition is pending in the General Assembly repealing all lottery privileges heretofore granted, provided that the repealing act shall not affect any vested rights.

Terrell's Chilli Cure and the continued use of it, from Peter and Ague, when Bernard's Chilli Cure will cure you.

The Legislature of Kentucky is investigating charges against Dr. Black, superintendent of the Female Medical Institute at Frankfort.

THE Cynthiana News calls the Judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals dead beats, and says that the court is the biggest humbug in the country.

REV. Aston Young, formerly proprietor of the St. Louis House, Nashville, Tenn., is now preaching in Cincinnati, Kentucky. He is said to have had charge of sixty seven hotels in his life time.

AFTER a virtual suspension of about two months the navigation of the Ohio has been resumed and doubtless will not be interrupted again until low water.

THE City Council of Louisville have tendered the State \$500,000 in cash and the use of the Court House and City Hall, provided the Capital be removed to Louisville.

KENTUCKY Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Third Asylum bill and it has doubtless become a law by this time. The amendments confer upon commissioners power to locate the Asylum in any part of the State and provided for the enlargement of the Hopkinsville asylum.

It is stated that Millerism is reviving in Vermont, and that the near approach of the world's final conflagration is confidently predicted. Some of the preachers say that our cloud capped towers, gorgeous places, and solemn temples will go by the board some time this month.

SAYS the American Manufacturer whatever may be the prejudices toward the introduction of Chinese labor in this country, there are benefits which may arise from it that may get overbalance what may seem at first to be injurious to American labor.

THE average age of farmers is sixty five years, while that of printers is only thirty three, which shows the necessity of prompt payment to the latter, so that they may have the pleasure of handling their own money during their short sojourn on this culinary sphere.

THE Louisville Weekly Leader has all respects a first class paper. Large, handsomely printed on good paper, ably edited, soundly democratic, and is furnished for the uniform and astonishingly low price of one cent a year. It is beyond doubt the cheapest paper of its class in the United States. Address: W. P. D. Best & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, is rapidly gaining her level. Her last appearance in public was in a San Francisco lecture room, where she delivered her lecture, "Wolves in the Fold." It is said that she would be induced to lay her way quietly in her stomach, and digest her lecture, it would be a waste of time to waste the whole wolf fraternity in the estimation of the public.

Having large stock of different style and grades of Furs on hand, the New York store will close the same out at cost. Now is the time to buy. RICE & BRO.

# Cotton Tax Reforming Bill Defeated.

The Committee of Way and Means to-day discussed Mr. Beck's bill to repeal the cotton tax. Mr. Brooks absent. The vote stood—Colley, Burchard, Finkenburgh, Ellis, H. Roberts and Dawes against the bill, and Maynard, Beck, and Kerr in favor.

Mr. Dawes agreed with the minority that the export tax on cotton was unconstitutional, but thought that it was not the proper time to take legislative action on the subject. The committee will report adversely on the bill with an understanding, however, that the minority shall have a full hearing before the House.

# Council Proceedings.

Called Meeting, Feb. 1, 1873.

Present—Mayor Tyler, Councilmen Frenz, Harpers, Thomas and Landrum.

The Mayor stated that the object of calling the Council together was to receive the resignation of J. H. Davis, judge of the city court, and to order application to fill vacancy occasioned thereby.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. J. H. Davis presented his resignation which was received and ordered filed.

ELECTION ORDERED. On motion, it was ordered that an election be held, at the city hall, in the city of Hickman, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1873, to elect a judge to fill the unexpired term of J. H. Davis, resigned. T. J. Beck and Thomas J. Lane, were appointed judges, and W. T. Lineback, Marshall, and W. A. Brewer, clerk of said election.

RELIGIOUS.—J. F. McCutchen, of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, will preach at the Methodist Church to-night, and at 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

DIAMOND LANDS.—If there are in truth such in Arizona, can be entered by miners and to the extent of an ordinary individual right, secured to citizens with all other lands, and subject to the same laws.

THE Reason Why.—We don't succeed in preventing drunkenness, because you won't come and help us. If every man was sincere who says drunkards are bad, and who would not be a drunkard himself, it would not be a twelve month before the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage in our country would be abolished, and drunkenness would be rare in our community.

INDEPENDENT ACTION.—If the individuals are covered by their surroundings, or how little there is of independent action is a point that is hard to ascertain, yet there is found to exist out the course of almost every man, striking characteristics, which to a reasonable certainty will enable us to arrive at correct conclusions. How often we are misled by special pleading—how often blinded by our predilections or swayed by appeals to our passions, or interest, by unprincipled or unrelatable speakers or writers. The man who sees but one side of any question, or who misrepresents every other position, but the one conducing to uphold his views, is not entitled to credit, nor can his action be said to be independent.

That much of the action of the present day is founded upon prejudice, and not on principle, is lamentable—human and divine. That little of the action is free and independent is equally true—and while such a course of selfishness, friendship, or interest prevails, when there is a little cool, calm, deliberate thought about vital questions, and perhaps less action than thought, who can expect progress or advancement. To think right without conforming our action to such thought is as useless as to attempt to adorn Bismarck's traveling companion with a set of pants from each car. A man should think and act for himself, but a monkey does what he is taught. The independence of the truth commands our respect and confidence, why not our action? The poet has beautifully said:

Honor and fame from an ambition rise: Yet well your port there all the honor lies. These reflections are penned for the consideration of that class of our city who, they say they are the friends of the Temperance movement, but whose acts do not conform to their professions. From the fact, as we believe, that it is not popular, or there is no money in it. They are true reformers, barely fit to live and to men to die.

What the Matter. In the Tennessee Legislature on the 23d ult. I see no less than thirteen bills introduced on that day. "To prevent the abusive sale of spirituous liquors." These varied bills were offered by members from different parts of the State, and from the flood pouring in on that day, a reasonable inference might be drawn that the members of that body had been on a "bender" the night before, and the necessity for some radical reform was so apparent as to cause a ground-swell.

THE press and the pulpit in many places have brought their influence to bear on this deadly curse, and the feeling is gaining strength in all parts of the State. If the different Temperance organizations have done no other good, they have at least put their finger on the pulse of the people, and their latest speakers in the field, drawing the public mind to think about this question, and those thoughts will necessarily bring about corresponding good action from just motives.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

# Temperance Department.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE: A. D. KINGMAN, C. L. RANDOLPH AND J. H. ROCHAM.

MODERATE DRINKER.—You say to educate a young man to steal is wrong. You also say that drunkenness is wrong, and you are forced to admit that all drunkards come from moderate drinking, yet you are by your example educating the youths of our land for what you say is wrong. No man ever became a drunkard until he had graduated at the school in which you teach. Think of this, and act upon it.

HICKMAN AHEAD.—To speaking a few days since about thirteen bills having been introduced, in one day, before the Tennessee Legislature "to prevent abuses arising from the sale of spirituous liquors," a friend remarked that Hickman could beat that, for he had known over twenty bills presented in one house here, for that purpose in a day.

The bills in most cases were introduced and paid, and the bills still continued to be visited on the heads of innocent wives and helpless children.

THE REASON WHY.—We don't succeed in preventing drunkenness, because you won't come and help us. If every man was sincere who says drunkards are bad, and who would not be a drunkard himself, it would not be a twelve month before the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage in our country would be abolished, and drunkenness would be rare in our community.

INDEPENDENT ACTION.—If the individuals are covered by their surroundings, or how little there is of independent action is a point that is hard to ascertain, yet there is found to exist out the course of almost every man, striking characteristics, which to a reasonable certainty will enable us to arrive at correct conclusions. How often we are misled by special pleading—how often blinded by our predilections or swayed by appeals to our passions, or interest, by unprincipled or unrelatable speakers or writers. The man who sees but one side of any question, or who misrepresents every other position, but the one conducing to uphold his views, is not entitled to credit, nor can his action be said to be independent.

That much of the action of the present day is founded upon prejudice, and not on principle, is lamentable—human and divine. That little of the action is free and independent is equally true—and while such a course of selfishness, friendship, or interest prevails, when there is a little cool, calm, deliberate thought about vital questions, and perhaps less action than thought, who can expect progress or advancement. To think right without conforming our action to such thought is as useless as to attempt to adorn Bismarck's traveling companion with a set of pants from each car. A man should think and act for himself, but a monkey does what he is taught. The independence of the truth commands our respect and confidence, why not our action? The poet has beautifully said:

Honor and fame from an ambition rise: Yet well your port there all the honor lies. These reflections are penned for the consideration of that class of our city who, they say they are the friends of the Temperance movement, but whose acts do not conform to their professions. From the fact, as we believe, that it is not popular, or there is no money in it. They are true reformers, barely fit to live and to men to die.

What the Matter. In the Tennessee Legislature on the 23d ult. I see no less than thirteen bills introduced on that day. "To prevent the abusive sale of spirituous liquors." These varied bills were offered by members from different parts of the State, and from the flood pouring in on that day, a reasonable inference might be drawn that the members of that body had been on a "bender" the night before, and the necessity for some radical reform was so apparent as to cause a ground-swell.

THE press and the pulpit in many places have brought their influence to bear on this deadly curse, and the feeling is gaining strength in all parts of the State. If the different Temperance organizations have done no other good, they have at least put their finger on the pulse of the people, and their latest speakers in the field, drawing the public mind to think about this question, and those thoughts will necessarily bring about corresponding good action from just motives.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Lexington Advocate comments upon the Governor's message to the Legislature from the stand point of the Good Templars, which organization now numbers 35,000 in Kentucky—as follows:

Gov. Leslie's late message is a public document, definite in all its suggestions and ably written. His attention to the moral interests of Kentucky, his correspondence to the General Assembly for efficient measures to suppress the frightful lawlessness of the State, strikes every true Kentuckian with convincing force in the truth that the property of the Commonwealth depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and with admiration for the philanthropist and Christian who thus seeks to exert an earnest influence upon the Commonwealth.</